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By Peter Anthony

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Over the years, Chinese Panda coins and medals have been issued in a variety of metals.
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Rare $4 Coiled Hair Stella Coins Top $56+ Million CSNS Auctions
The NGC-graded 1880 $4 Coiled Hair Stella realized $1.82 million at Heritage Auction's April 22–26 sale.
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By American Numismatic Association
National Coin Week attendees received free all-day admission to the Edward C. Rochette Money Museum in addition to other planned activities.
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NGC Identifies Double Struck China 2015 Panda Silver 10 Yuan Coins

Posted on 5/12/2015

An NGC grader discovered three double struck China Pandas in a recent submission.

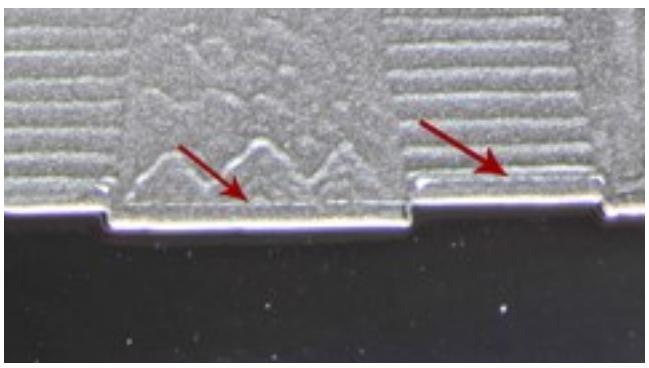
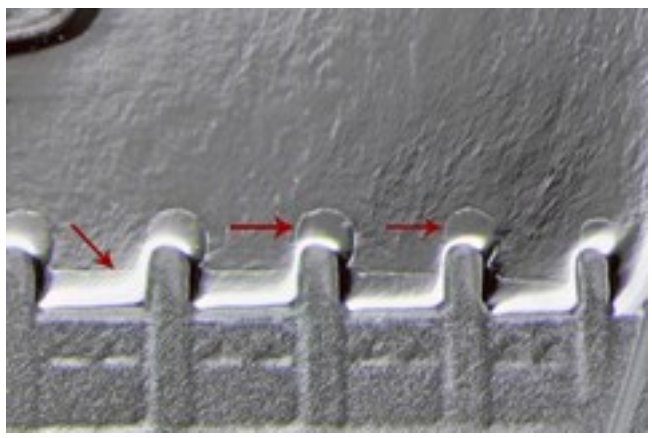
It was quite a surprise for NGC grader Alex Hatch to find three double struck China 2015 Panda Silver 10 Yuan coins in a recent submission to NGC. Up until now, NGC has only graded one other double struck China Silver 10 Yuan Panda, a 2009-dated example that was submitted back in 2013.

These three coins all show clear doubling on the obverse (date side) of the coin. Images of the strongest doubling are shown below.

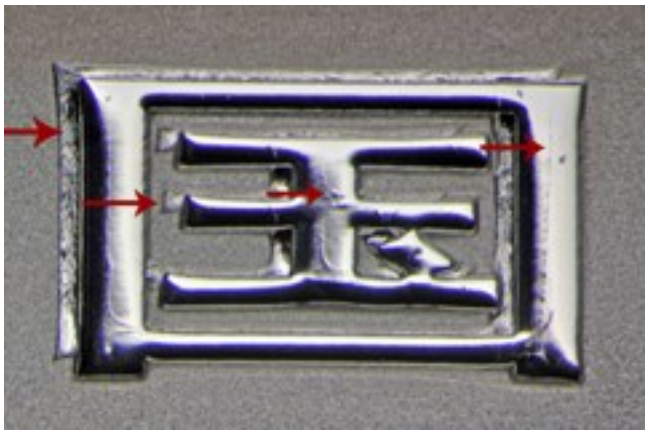
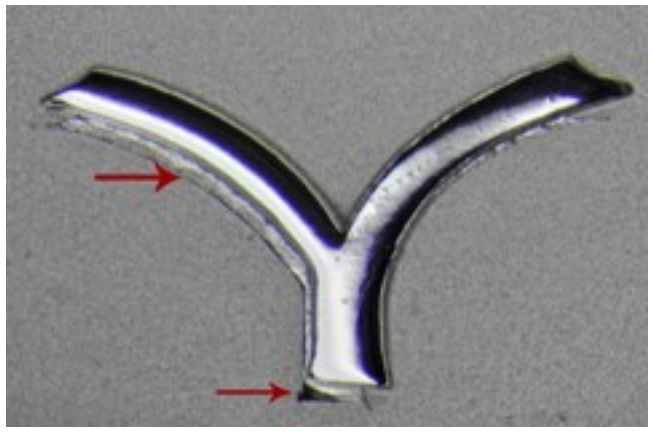
Obverse and Reverse Photos:

The remnants of the original strike are quite evident on the date of the coin in the following close up images:

Details of the first strike can also be seen on base of the building and along the right side:

Clear doubling can be seen on all of the lettering above the Temple of Heaven:

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Modern Chinese Varieties: 1994 Children with Cat Silver 10 Yuan

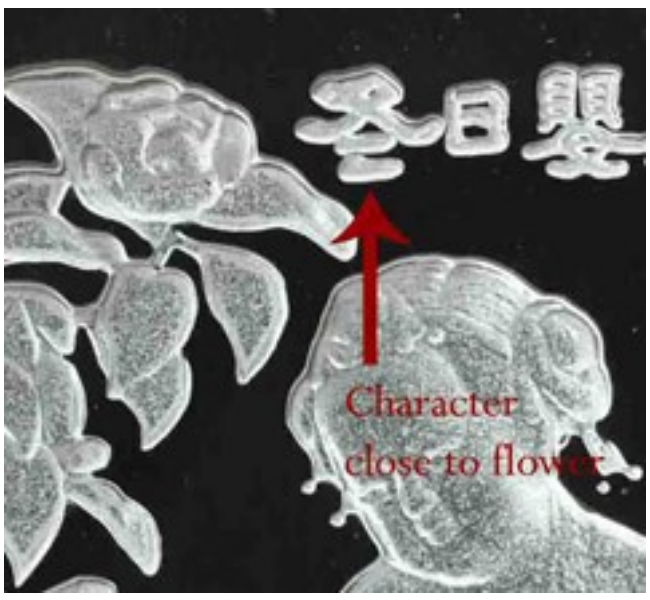
Posted on 5/12/2015

The fourth installment of our monthly column featuring Chinese varieties focuses on the 1994 Children with Cat Silver 10 Yuan coin.

This month's featured coin is the 1994 Children with Cat Silver 10 Yuan, which exhibits a variation in the distance of the character to the flower on the reverse. The first variety shows the **Character Near to Flower**. (Photo 1)

Character Near to Flower
Click images to enlarge.

Close-up photo (#2) shows more detail of the spacing.



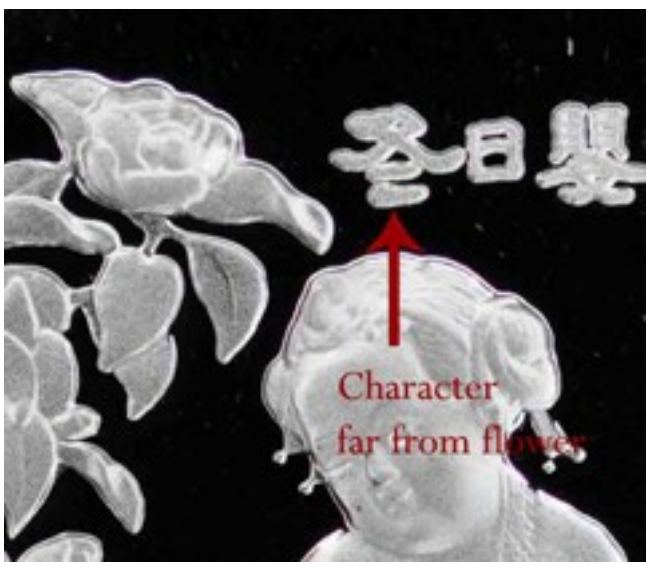
Character Near to Flower Close Up

Click images to enlarge.

The second variation shows the **Character Far From Flower**. (Photo #3)

Character Far From Flower
Click images to enlarge.

Close-up photo (#4) shows more detail of the spacing.



Character Far From Flower Close Up
Click images to enlarge.

Common Obverse (Photo #5)

1994 Children With Cat Silver 10 Yuan Obverse
Click images to enlarge.

Next month we will feature 1995 Zhang Qian Gold 50 Yuan Proof varieties.

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United States

NGC Registry News

Posted on 5/12/2015

This month, we've added four new world categories and numerous world sets to the NGC Registry.

Things are warming up for the month of May in Florida, and the NGC Registry is buzzing with activity. Those slot requests are continuous, and we are always happy to make new additions. We are rolling out more world sets as well. Here's the latest update.

We have four new categories with new sets. Please let us know if there is a category you would like to see.

- Congo Democratic Republic
- Congo Republic
- Indonesia
- Seychelles

Here are the latest new NGC world set arrivals ready for your coins:

- Australia - Commemorative: Silver Dollars, 2008-Date, Mint State
- Burma: 1852-1878, Type Set, Circulation Issue
- Cambodia & Kampuchea: Type Set, 1979-1990, Circulation Issue
- Cambodia & Kampuchea: Type Set, 1990-1993, Circulation Issue
- Cambodia & Kampuchea: Type Set, 1993-Date, Circulation Issue
- China - Commemorative : Silver 10 Yuan, 2001 - Date, Proof
- Congo Democratic Republic: Silver 30 Francs, 2011-Date, Complete
- Congo Republic: Silver Issues, 2001-Date, Complete
- Cook Islands: Silver $10, 1990-Date, Proof
- Dominican Republic: 10 Pesos, 2005-Date, Circulation Issue
- Dominican Republic: 25 Pesos, 2005-Date, Circulation Issue
- France - 1870-Date: Silver 5 Euros Type Set, 2008-Date, Mint State & Proof
- France - 1870-Date: Silver 10 Euros, 2009-Date, Proof

- France - 1870-Date: Silver 100 Euros, 2010-Date, Mint State
- India - British Colony: 1/4 Anna, 1835-1858, Circulation Issue\
- Indonesia: Type Set, No Gold, 1952-Date, Proof
- Indonesia: Gold Type Set, 1970-Date, Proof
- Laos: Silver 1000 Kip Type Set, 1996-Date, Proof
- Laos: Silver 5000 Kip Type Set, 1998-Date, Proof
- Niue: Silver $1, 2007-Date, Proof
- Niue: Silver $5, 2000-Date, Proof
- Niue: Silver $8, 2014-Date, Proof
- Niue: Silver $100, 2015-Date, Proof
- Portugal: John V, Type Set, 1712-1750, Circulation Issue
- Portugal: Jose I, Type Set, 1751-1777, Circulation Issue
- Portugal: Maria and Pedro III, 1777-1786, Circulation Issue
- Russia: Type Set, Alexander III, Silver Issues, 1882-1894
- Rwanda and Burundi: Silver 5000 Francs, 2014-Date, Mint State and Proof
- Seychelles: British Colony Type Set, 1939-1975, Complete
- Spain: Isabel II, Type Set, 1834-1848, DeVellon Coinage, Circulation Issue
- Thailand: 20 Baht, Type Set, 1963 - Date, Complete
- Thailand: Silver 50 Baht Type Set, 1971 - Date, Complete
- Thailand: 100 Baht, 1974 - Date, Proof
- Thailand: Silver 150 Baht, Type Set, 1975 - Date, Complete
- Thailand: Silver 200 Baht, Type Set, 1979 - Date, Complete
- Thailand: Silver 300B, Type Set, 1979 - Date, Complete
- Thailand: Silver 600 Baht Type Set, 1980 - Date, Complete
- Thailand: Silver 800 Baht, 2003 - Date, Proof
- Thailand: Gold Type Set, 1968-Date, Complete
- Venezuela: Royalist Coinage, Type Set, 1817-1821, Circulation Issue

2015 slots are still being added. These slot additions include US Cents, Nickels, Dimes, National Parks Quarters, Half Dollars, Dollars, Modern Commemoratives, Eagles, Buffalos, and countless slots for world sets, as well.

Do you have other newly slabbed coins that need a home in the NGC Registry? Shoot us an email, and let us know exactly what your needs are. Reach us easily at registry@NGCcoin.com.

It is never too early to work on your sets for the 2015 NGC Registry Awards. Look for more exciting new NGC Registry world sets and for new World Categories in the coming months. If you're not familiar with the NGC Registry, take some time to explore it, and see the many collecting options that are available. It is completely complimentary. If you have any questions, you may also click below for our help

page:

NGC COLLECTION MANAGER and REGISTRY HELP — Table of Contents

Annual NGC Registry Award Update

The 2014 NGC Registry award certificates are still hitting doorsteps at this time. Thank you for your patience. To ensure a timely delivery, please ensure your address is up to date in your Collector Society account.

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NGC Accepting Submissions in Long Beach

Posted on 5/6/2015

Drop off your grading submissions at the NGC booth (#431) at the Long Beach Coin Expo.

NGC will be accepting regular submissions for all service levels* at the Long Beach Expo, at the Long Beach Convention Center in Long Beach, CA from Thursday, June 4 to 12:00 p.m. on Saturday, June 6. **Saturday cut-off time may change due to submission volumes.** All submissions will be sent to our office in Sarasota, FL. Services include World Services, Ancient Coin Services, Bulk, PHOTO PROOF® and more.

Special Note:

- Due to the special handling required, NGC does not accept submissions of the following coins at this show for regular service submissions to be returned to the NGC offices: Coins over 3.5" (90 mm) in diameter and .39" (10 mm) in depth, March of Dimes 3-coin set, West Point 2-coin set, San Francisco 2-coin Proof set, Coin & Currency sets, 25th Anniversary Eagles, 20th Anniversary Eagles, Early Releases, American Liberty Series and 10th Anniversary Platinum Sets. These submissions must be sent directly to Sarasota, FL, by the submitter.

Visit our table for answers to any questions about the services offered by NGC. Please remember that NGC does not provide opinions or free evaluations of coins at trade shows.

*Does not include 5-ounce coins.

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United States

NGC Ancients: The Third Side of the Coin

Posted on 5/12/2015

The edge of an ancient coin may hold often-overlooked clues about the coin's life and times.

At NGC Ancients we examine the “third side” of all ancient coins. Though the edge bears no designs original to the coin, viewing it is an important aspect of the evaluation process for a number of reasons, from the determination of authenticity to helping better define market value.

This medallion of the Roman Emperor Hadrian (A.D. 117 to 138) survives mounted in an ancient frame.
Click image to enlarge.

This gold aureus of the Roman Emperor Gordian III (A.D. 238 to 244) was used for jewelry in ancient times.
Click image to enlarge.

Some counterfeits of ancient coins appear convincing if only the obverse and reverse are viewed, yet their true nature is revealed when the edge is examined. If the counterfeit is cast, the edge may have a seam or the remnant of a casting channel. Also, when recognizing an electrotype, the edge is the most important place to look.

Those who strike modern forgeries of ancient coins often make critical mistakes with edge characteristics, which can be among the most difficult features to replicate. Not all edges of ancient coins are similar in appearance and what is correct for one coin type may be inappropriate for another.

Counterfeit detection aside, we must consider the importance of the edge in the evaluation of condition. Because it has no design, the edge is often overlooked, yet it can reveal much about the history and use – or abuse – of a coin.

Typically, the edge of an ancient coin is free of major impairment, but in some cases it has been subjected to damage or alteration. We may best reflect upon this subject by thinking of the damage in terms of being ancient or modern, and as incidental or purposeful.

If edge damage is ancient it may actually add interest to a coin. For example, if the edges were hammered, notched or filed to transform a coin into an object with a different function (such as a counter or a weight) the collector interest in that item might well be increased.

Some Roman bronze coins had their edges hammered to create a category of object now called a “proto-contorniate”. If the coin is in extraordinary condition, the hammering likely has reduced the value of the item in comparison to an unaffected piece in the same condition. However, if the coin is worn, the hammering likely will have increased its level of interest and value.

The edge of this sestertius of the Roman Emperor Nero (A.D. 54-68) was hammered in ancient times into “proto-contorniate” form.
Click image to enlarge.

Most forms of damage to a coin’s edge, however, simply detract from value. For

example, a deep crack on a coin's edge sometimes was "closed" with a heavy hammer blow. This occurs with some frequency on Roman sestertii of the 2nd Century A.D. and results in a raised, pinched edge that many collectors find unappealing (even if – presumably – the hammering was performed at the mint).

Edge hammering also occurs on some electrum coins, notably staters of the kings of the Bosporus, and third-staters (trites) of Lydian kings from the late 7th through mid-6th Centuries B.C. However, the visible effects of hammering in these cases are minimal, and they rarely affect collector value one way or another.

Many gold and silver coins of the Roman and Byzantine empires had their edges clipped or filed by some ancient entrepreneur to remove metal. This happened most often with thin coins struck from the 4th Century A.D. onward. Silver was clipped most often in the western areas of Europe, and gold more often was clipped in the eastern territories of those empires.

The edge of this silver siliqua of the Roman usurper Eugenius (A.D. 392 to 394) was clipped during its period of circulation.
Click image to enlarge.

Edges may have been filed for a host of other reasons, too. In ancient times (as now) efforts may have been made to alter the shape of a coin so that it fit into a bezel. Sometimes ancient coins are unearthed while still in a bezel; other times we can presume by the nature and location of edge marks that the coin had been mounted in jewelry, be it in ancient or modern times.

Other times, a mount was soldered to the edge of a coin. If the mount had broken off or was removed, a trace of the damage will remain. Often an effort has been made to disguise or minimize the traces of such damage. This qualifies as a repair, and it is always our intention to describe it as such.

We also note that the purity of coins sometimes was tested in ancient times. The most common forms of such testing were test cuts, banker's marks or countermarks. Though most marks were applied to determine if a coin was a

plated counterfeit, some efforts were made with other functions in mind, such as confirming the value and/or acceptability of ancient coins.

The edge of this silver denarius portraying the deified Julius Caesar (d.44 B.C.) was test-cut in ancient times.
Click image to enlarge.

In the final analysis, each collector must determine how edge damage affects their level of interest in an ancient coin. If the damage is minimal or for some reason is of historical value, it might not be a deterrent at all, whereas if the damage is extensive, some collectors might want to avoid such coins all together. For others, the presence of edge damage might spell opportunity: if the value of a coin is significantly reduced by the damage, a motivated collector might want to acquire that coin since a damage-free example might be beyond financial reach.

Interested in reading more articles on Ancient coins? Click here

Images courtesy of Classical Numismatic Group, Inc.

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Counterfeit Detection: 1793 Flowing Hair Cent

Posted on 5/12/2015

Tool marks and raised lines identify a counterfeit 1793 Flowing Hair Cent.

The first coins struck by the United States Mint were the half cents and large cents made in 1793. All half cents from this year bear the left-facing Liberty Cap design, while large cents feature three major design types: Flowing Hair (Chain Reverse), Flowing Hair (Wreath Reverse) and Liberty Cap. There are also a number of highly collectible varieties of 1793 half cents and large cents.

Not surprisingly, many collectors seek a representative of the first coins struck by the United States Mint. Chain cents are particularly desirable because of their interesting and unusual design, but all 1793 types are eagerly sought-after by collectors. As a result of their popularity and relatively low mintages, 1793 Half Cents and cents are quite valuable and sell for thousands of dollars even in the lowest circulated grades.

Counterfeit 1793 Flowing Hair Cent
Click images to enlarge.

Counterfeiters have long targeted these coins. Many fakes were likely produced to fill holes in the sets of collectors who could not afford a genuine example.

Although this original purpose may not have been nefarious, these sets eventually reenter the marketplace and are purchased by unsuspecting buyers.

NGC occasionally receives submissions of spurious 1793 Half Cents and cents, such as this 1793 Flowing Hair, Wreath Reverse Cent. While it may look like a moderately worn example at first glance, a careful inspection under a loupe reveals several telltale diagnostics of counterfeit specimens.

Among the most noticeable issues are the tool marks immediately below the bust caused by a counterfeiter using a graver to scratch away some other flaw. Near these tool marks are several raised lines, which are virtually never seen on genuine examples. Diagnostic raised lines can be found immediately above and below the first leaf, and another is seen to the left of the 7 in the date.

Diagnostics (l to r): Tooling Marks; Raised Lines
Click images to enlarge.

In addition, the color of the reverse is blotchy and unnatural. The fields around the letters in STATES OF have a particularly manipulated appearance.

The majority of 1793 Half Cents and large cents are seen in low-to-mid circulated grades and many genuine specimens have problems that include scratches and environmental damage. This can make authentication especially difficult. With examples worth thousands of dollars or more, it is important to be absolutely certain that the coin is genuine.

Interested in reading more articles on Counterfeit Detection? Click here.

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United States

USA Coin Album: The Kennedy Half Dollar - Some Observations & Recollections (Part 1)

Posted on 5/12/2015

2014 marked 50 years since the introduction of the John F. Kennedy Half Dollar as a circulating commemorative.

The U. S. Mint produced no less than seven collector editions of the 2014 issue, including a gold striking bearing the dual dates 1964-2014 and struck at the West Point mint.

As a general rule, I'm never in favor of a coin that commemorates another coin, nor do I like commemoratives marking anniversaries. I prefer that coins commemoration a current achievement, which is more in the tradition established by the Romans millennia ago. The lasting numismatic merit of these special strikings remains to be seen, but this 50th anniversary did provide me an opportunity to look back on my own experience with the coin series.

The release of the first Kennedy half dollars on March 24, 1964 was widely anticipated by collectors, and the rush to secure these coins was immediate and intense. The general public was likewise alerted to this momentous event, with long lines forming at banks that morning. Buyers were limited to two coins apiece, but even this restriction was not sufficient to prevent quick sell-outs across the nation.

I was only 5-1/2 at the time, and I have no recollection of the occasion. My discovery of coin collecting was yet about a year away, but I must have been shown an example by my parents or older brother. My only experience with half

dollar coins to that point had been receiving one each time my paternal grandparents visited, these coins always being of the Walking Liberty type (for reasons unknown, I never received a Franklin half in change or as a gift). After March of 1964, however, my grandparents' largesse often substituted a Kennedy coin. It was when I became a true coin collector that they saved the Walking Liberty halves for me specifically and gave the Kennedy pieces to my brother, who simply spent them.

The Philadelphia Mint churned out some 87,448,004 1964(P) half dollars for circulation that first year, while Denver struck 114,411,608. It was all for naught, as the coins disappeared as quickly as they were released. This new issue was a hit with speculators at home and became a treasured souvenir when presented abroad. In Germany the Kennedy half dollar was especially prized, since it was there that JFK had made his bold statement of "Ich bin ein Berliner."

Thanks to a date freeze imposed as a means of combating the general coin shortage at that time, the mints turned out another 144,182,000 1964(P) and 41,793,838 1964-D halves during 1965. To preserve the illusion that 90% silver coins would continue to circulate side-by-side with the new silver-clad issues dated 1965, the U. S. mint at Philadelphia struck a final 41,674,000 1964(P) half dollars during 1966. Most of the pieces struck during 1966 were instantly hoarded by silver speculators, insuring that examples remain superabundant in Mint State today. Though lightly worn Kennedy half dollars dated 1964(P) and 1964-D are known, they seem to be in the minority.

Under the Coinage Act of 1965, silver was eliminated entirely from the dime and quarter dollar. As a concession to tradition and to the silver mining industry, the new law provided for a half dollar of reduced silver content. The two outer layers of strip were comprised of 80% silver and 20% copper, resulting in a coin that looked much like the 1964-dated pieces but which tarnished more readily. Its fineness was just an illusion, however, as the center strip was only 21% silver, for an overall silver content of 40%.

The entire mintage of 63,049,366 1965-dated half dollars for circulation was created during 1966 at the Denver Mint. In a further move to combat the perceived hoarding of coins, these were all struck without a mintmark. San Francisco contributed some 2,830,000 coins having a semi-brilliant finish for the Special Mint Sets, but only 2,360,000 of these sets were issued. Beginning August 1, 1966, all three mints transitioned to producing coins dated 1966. The mintage of half dollars was comprised of 106,439,312 1966(D) coins and 2,545,620 1966(S) SMS halves (net issue 2,261,583). During 1967 the suspension of mintmarks continued, but all of the coins struck that year bore the

current date. The circulating halves were all coined at Denver, a practice that continued through 1970, even after mintmarks were restored in 1968.

The 1970-D half dollar was issued only for the Mint's annual Uncirculated set, but the 1965-69 halves did circulate for a number of years. Since 50 cents represented quite a bit of money to a kid back then, I didn't begin to collect Kennedy halves until about 1967. The 1964-dated halves had never been common in circulation, yet I was able to secure lightly worn pieces from my parents' pocket change, along with all of the 1965-69 issues grading About Uncirculated or Mint State. The latter dates remained a familiar sight, at least in the San Francisco area where I lived, until the mid 1970s.

David W. Lange's column, "USA Coin Album," appears monthly in The Numismatist, *the official publication of the American Numismatic Association.*

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From the NGC Archives: 1870 Proof Silver Pattern Dime J-837, P-928

Posted on 5/12/2015

The American Civil War was financed with gold coins, and this left Americans to rely on unredeemable paper currency for their own domestic use. This caused the widespread hoarding of hard money throughout the war and for years afterward.

Were it not for surviving correspondence of the United States Mint, the meaning of the word STANDARD on the reverse of this dime pattern might remain a mystery. We know, however, that it refers to the conventional silver coin alloy of .900 fine. By reducing the size and thus the weight of silver coins, the Mint hoped to get them back into circulation.

A gem proof, this beautiful specimen features dies by Chief Engraver William Barber. All devices are fully struck, though portions of the borders are incomplete. Brilliant surfaces have combined with attractive toning of smoky gray and speckled russet for a most pleasing effect.

Are you interested in learning more about these coins? Click here to visit the NGC Coin Explorer and read on.

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United States

Chinese Coins: Pandas Show Their Metal

Posted by Peter Anthony on 5/12/2015

Over the years, Chinese Panda coins and medals have been issued in a variety of metals.

Chinese Panda coins can be found in a virtual rainbow of different metals. The series started simply enough in 1982. That year the China Mint released four sizes of gold Pandas. In 1983 the Panda family grew by two more metals. Gold Mint State Pandas were joined by a Proof silver Panda and a brass proof Panda.

Four years later platinum made its first appearance in a publicly released Panda. A 1987 Proof New York International Coin Exposition Panda contains 1 oz of the metal. A year later the New York International Coin Exposition was again the occasion for another metal to join the Panda realm. This time it was palladium in the form of a 1988 Proof 1 oz show Panda.

A three-year gap followed until another metallic branch was added to the Panda family tree. In 1991 bronze was used for the first time in a 3.3 oz medal that commemorates the 10th anniversary of the Panda series. All ten years of Panda designs appear on one face of this medal, while the Great Wall occupies the other side. Many collectors are also familiar with the 3.3 oz silver and gold-plated medals that share the same design as the bronze. However, not many realize that it was the bronze medal that was issued first. The silver and gold-plated medals are based upon it.

One more metal come into the fold in 1993: a circulating 5 Yuan 13.5 gm copper Panda was minted. Of the millions struck, some were distributed in cards that tell the story of China’s endangered symbol. There were quite a few types of these cards printed and they form an interesting and affordable subset of Panda collectibles.

The one kind of 1993 copper Panda with a high grade from NGC can run into more serious money. Most coins are in the MS 65 to 66 range with fewer at MS 67. A MS 68 is a rare find and an MS 69 is nearly unheard of. Another type of 1993 copper Panda that brings a higher price is a Proof. Theses are far less common than the Mint State versions, but again most grade only PF 65 or PF 66. Proof 68s are rare and Proof 69s? They don't exist, as this is written.

Copper was again used for the 20th Anniversary of the issuance of gold Pandas. A seldom seen 1 kg copper medal was struck for the 2002 event. It has the same design as the regular 2002 Pandas on one side. On the other side there is the Temple of Heaven in Beijing encircled by all the years of Panda designs. Just two of these medals have ever been graded by NGC. There were actually three variations of the medal produced: an antique-finish copper, a copper with "painted silver" and a copper with "painted gold." In my experience while the plain copper version is quite scarce, the painted versions are rarely encountered.

In 2012 the China Mint once again turned to bronze for an anniversary medal. A magnificent large medal of roughly rectangular shape helps commemorate the 30th Panda coin birthday. The delightful design of this medal helps sum up a series that has given numismatists so much to enjoy and study; a multiple metal tradition that continues to this day.

30 Years of Copper and Bronze Panda Anniversary Medals (l to r): 1991, 2002 and 2012

Peter Anthony is an expert on Chinese modern coins with a particular focus on Panda coins. He is an analyst for the NGC Chinese Modern Coin Price Guide as well as a consultant on Chinese modern coins.

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Rare $4 Coiled Hair Stella Coins Top $56+ Million CSNS Auctions

Posted on 5/12/2015

The NGC-graded 1880 $4 Coiled Hair Stella realized $1.82 million at Heritage Auction's April 22–26 sale.

DALLAS, TX – A stunning 1880 $4 Coiled Hair Stella PR67 NGC CAC, the rarest of the four Stella varieties and the ideal Registry Set candidate, realized $1.82 million as the top lot in Heritage Auctions' April 22-26, 2015 Central States Numismatic Society (CSNS) Signature Auction. The Stella was offered as the anchor lot of *The New Orleans Collection* and was hammered down after very spirited competition to a collector bidding from Great Britain via HERITAGE Live!, the company's proprietary real-time online bidding platform.

Heritage's CSNS U.S. Coin auction realized over $46 million, combining with the U.S. Currency auction for a grand total in excess of $56 million.

"The 1880 Coiled Hair Stella, in any grade, is a beautiful coin, but this one was certainly special," said Greg Rohan, President of Heritage Auctions. "In terms of important Stellas that are available to collectors, this is one of the very best, and collectors responded to that rarity with very aggressive bidding."

Rounding out the coins from the auction to finish in the top tier of the auction was an 1844 $10 PR63 Cameo NGC, Ex: Pittman, the only example available to collectors, which realized $423,000.

Further highlights include, but are not limited to:

- 1859 six piece gold proof set. Realized: $851,875
- 1794 50C O-109 VF25 NGC, Ex: Hilt Collection: Realized: $705,000
- 1849-C G$1 Open Wreath MS63 Prooflike NGC, Ex: Richmond Collection: Realized: $493,500.
- 1795 $1 Flowing Hair, Three Leaves, MS65 ★ NGC: Realized: $423,000.
- 1907 $20 Large Edge Lettering PR64 NGC. Arabic Numerals. Realized: $376,000

This is a guest article. The thoughts and opinions in the piece are those of their author and are not necessarily the thoughts of the Certified Collectibles Group.

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Attendance Strong During National Coin Week Open House

Posted by American Numismatic Association on 5/12/2015

National Coin Week attendees received free all-day admission to the Edward C. Rochette Money Museum in addition to other planned activities.

The American Numismatic Association welcomed nearly 400 visitors to an open house on April 25 at the Edward C. Rochette Money Museum in Colorado Springs, Colorado. The event was held as part of the 2015 National Coin Week.

This year's theme, "Building Tomorrows: Inspiration and Innovation at World's Fairs," celebrated the history of these great events and the 100th anniversary of the 1915 Panama-Pacific International Exposition in San Francisco. This year was the 92nd annual National Coin Week.

"National Coin Week was created to promote our hobby in the community, and the attendance at this year's open house was a great way to accomplish this goal," said Andrew Dickes, Collection Manager at the Money Museum. "Hopefully we sparked an interest in some of the many children who attended."

Attendees received free, all-day admission to the Money Museum, currently exhibiting Treasures of the Deep, which tells a story of the world's greatest shipwrecks; The History of Money, which chronicles the vast history of money used throughout the world; and the Harry W. Bass Jr. Gallery, which features some of the rarest United States coins ever struck. Members have access to view

the museum's virtual exhibits on Money.org

Numismatic Instructor Sam Gelberd, along with Chelsey Youell and Steven Roach, performed numerous Mint-Mint demonstrations and minted more than 200 National Coin Week medalettes. These medalettes were given out to museum open house attendees.

Children under the age of 17 had a chance to dig for buried treasure. One lucky child, Ryan Morse, discovered a 1945 Mexico 2 Pesos valued at $60. Every child won a prize through a spin of the prize wheel.

Numerous prize drawings were conducted throughout the day, including a chance to win 30 seconds in the Cash Cube. Winner Mike Taberelli of Colorado Springs grabbed a grand total of $38.

This year's open house event was featured in the Gazette, in the Denver Post, and on KRCC. A Colorado Springs local radio station, KVOR, aired a live on-air interview with Collections Manager Andrew Dickes. Fox 21 News aired a 4 minute segment highlighting the museum and open house event on Friday, April 24th and Saturday, April 25th.

Several ANA clubs across the nation participated in National Coin Week. Clubs celebrated with a host of educational events and public displays, and took proclamations to city councils to get the event recognized. Learn more at NationalCoinWeek.org

Every year during the third full week of April, the ANA and collectors across the country celebrate National Coin Week by letting others know about the joys of collecting and studying coins and other forms of money. The 2016 National Coin Week will be held April 17-23.

The American Numismatic Association is a congressionally chartered nonprofit educational organization dedicated to encouraging people to study and collect money and related items. The ANA helps its 25,500 members and the public discover and explore the world of money through its vast array of education and outreach programs, as well as its museum, library, publications, conventions and seminars. For more information, call 719-632-2646 or go to www.money.org.

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